



the design or labeling of the G2 Filter that arose after [the date of the implantation of his filter,] February 27, 2008, unless he establishes the foundation for the relevance of that evidence and moves the court at trial for an exception to this stipulation.

(*Id.* ¶ 27.) Nevertheless, Bard now asks the court “to exclude any reference, evidence, or argument concerning opinion testimony and evidence based on post-implant medical literature, including certain opinions and testimony of Dr. Frederick Rogers, John DeFord, and Plaintiff’s expert Dr. David Garcia, M.D.” (Doc. No. 126 at 1.)

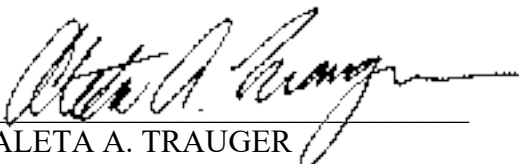
As Heath points out, Bard’s request is, in effect, a challenge to the substantive contents of and foundation for expert opinions and therefore should have been filed prior to the court’s deadline for *Daubert* motions, May 8, 2021. (See Doc. No. 37 at 1.) It was, however, not filed until August 31, 2021, and is therefore untimely by more than three months. Moreover, Heath’s request is in significant tension with—if not flatly contradictory of—the parties’ stipulation regarding “evidence related to the design or labeling of the G2 Filter that arose after February 27, 2008.” That stipulation provides that such evidence will initially be excluded but that Heath retains a court-recognized mechanism for seeking exceptions. Bard’s position would seemingly foreclose that mechanism to which it has already agreed, at least in some instances. Moreover, insofar as the evidence at issue is not already covered by the stipulation because it is not “related to the design or labeling of the G2 Filter,” such evidence may be relevant to contested facts for which a cutoff date would make no sense. For example, this case includes contested issues regarding physical facts, including how Heath’s filter ended up in his heart. Medical literature that provides insight regarding such biological questions could be appropriately consulted by an expert in this case regardless of its publication date. Indeed, it would be absurd for an expert seeking to find the

answer to a medical question to ignore a relevant physical fact about the human body, merely because that fact was published after the date of Heath's surgery.

Heath's surgery provides an important general cutoff with regard to facts about Bard's knowledge and/or its duties. *See* Tenn. Code Ann. § 29-28-105(b) (requiring that a product's allegedly defective condition or unreasonable dangerousness be assessed in light of "the state of scientific and technological knowledge available to the manufacturer or seller at the time the product was placed on the market"). There is no reason, however, to extend that cutoff to all medical literature. Insofar as some of the later medical literature discussed might be confusing to the jury because it could be misinterpreted as evidence regarding, for example, Bard's knowledge—despite having been published too late to bear on that fact—Bard's attorneys will be free to emphasize the relevant dates in their arguments to the jury, if they so desire.

Bard's Motion in Limine to Exclude Testimony and Evidence Based on Post-Implant Medical Literature (Doc. No. 126) is therefore **DENIED**. Joint Stipulation No. 27 shall continue to govern the admission or exclusion of evidence related to the design or labeling of the G2 Filter that arose after February 27, 2008.

It is so **ORDERED**.

  
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ALET A. TRAUGER  
United States District Judge